

## ANOTHER CANAAN

Indiana Boy Who Recently Moved West Tells of Bumper Crop Yields of Montana.

Lewistown, Montana.

To the Editor:—

In my recent letter about Montana, I told about the climate and soil, the health and wealth, the social conditions and the rapid development and progress of this western country. In this letter I shall tell of the varieties of crops and stock raised, of their quantity and quality.

When Moses sent strong men to spy out the land of Canaan they returned with this report: "We came unto the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk and honey, and this is the fruit of it." What could have been more convincing? And any one of these valleys in central Montana is surely another Canaan. Authentic crop figures for Montana when compared with those of other states, are astounding and give this country rare prestige as an agricultural state. For instance note this: Montana, in competition with all the states of the Union at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition, New York City, Nov. 3rd to 12th 1911, won the following first prizes for staple crops:

1st Prize, \$1,000.00 cup for best winter wheat.  
1st Prize, \$1,000.00 cup for best oats.  
1st Prize, \$1,000.00 cup for best barley.  
1st Prize, \$1,000.00 cup for best alfalfa.  
Statistics are sometimes dry reading but those who are interested in knowing the facts as to what crop conditions actually are in Montana will be enthusiastic over the possibilities open to them when they study the government figures compiled from the United States government crop reports showing the comparative yields of wheat, oats and barley in Montana and in other of the leading agricultural states for the ten year period 1901 to 1911; and learn how Montana over-shadows her sister states in agricultural accomplishments.

### Yield Per Acre.

States.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Indiana .....	15.2	29.2	25.7
Ohio .....	16.0	33.2	24.7
Illinois .....	15.7	31.2	28.7
Michigan .....	15.5	31.3	25.2
Wisconsin .....	18.3	31.1	28.6
Minnesota .....	13.6*	32.1	25.5
Iowa .....	18.9	29.9	25.9
Missouri .....	13.5	24.0	22.5
N. Dakota .....	12.1*	29.4	22.8
S. Dakota .....	12.6*	31.7	25.7
Nebraska .....	18.7	27.0	24.1
Kansas .....	13.7	24.5	19.5
United States .....	14.6	29.7	25.9
MONTANA .....	26.3	43.2	35.1

\*Spring wheat.  
The same authority shows for the same ten year period the average farm value per acre of the staple crops, rye, hay and potatoes, to be as follows:

States.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.
Indiana .....	\$9.64	\$13.32	\$45.42
Illinois .....	11.55	13.35	52.89
N. Dakota .....	9.49	6.48	44.73
S. Dakota .....	9.21	6.29	40.70
Wisconsin .....	11.17	14.52	41.39
Kansas .....	8.47	8.11	52.80
MONTANA .....	15.42	16.47	88.11

Last year the wheat crop of Indiana averaged 14.7 bushels per acre, according to government figures. The Montana average for 1911 was 30 bushels to the acre. If the figures were obtainable, it would be found that the average yield of crops in the Judith Basin was considerably above that of the whole state of Montana. Instance after instance of enormous yields are reported upon every hand, some of them so large as to appear almost unbelievable at first.

I copy at random from certain statistics placed on file in Lewistown for public inspection, a few of the yields sworn to, by my Indiana friends may have this state and detailed information which is of that class that is "important if true."

Acres.	Crop.	Yield
Winter Wheat.	Per Acre.	
B. Scott Campbell.	150	34
Edward Olson .....	430	40
R. F. Shaw .....	195	40
Nick Welter .....	70	45
John Morris .....	100	45
George Eastman .....	16	58.45
Spring Wheat.	Per Acre.	
Jay A. Musson .....	75	30
C. H. Seeley .....	45	27
G. G. Burgess .....	14	64
John A. Leam .....	30	55
Jay A. Musson .....	40	56
Ed Silverborn .....	17	18.7
J. H. Deskins .....	65	13.33
L. D. Blodgett .....	65	Barley 42

Potatoes and all kinds of root crops and other garden vegetables grow in the same luxuriant manner. Small fruits are successfully grown on all the older ranches. Few have had fruit trees planted a sufficient length of time to know how well they will do, although I have heard of a few small orchards in the older parts of the Basin that are bearing well. Timothy and alfalfa are the great forage crops and the native grasses in ordinary years give good yields of hay. Last year some of my flax on sod breaking went 13 bushels to the acre. We raised 60 bushels of potatoes and four wagonloads of root crops off a small garden patch, in addition to a production of peas, beans, onions, squash and sweet corn. We also had good crops of oats and spring wheat. Some of our turnips weighed ten pounds.

After taking off our crops of flax, oats and spring wheat last fall, we double-disked the ground and drilled in winter wheat. This is a common custom out here, and suggests the thought that when we westerners get less ambitious for large averages and more intent on careful cultivation, the Montana crops will yield even higher per acre than they now do.

There are 2,500,000 acres of plow

land in the Judith Basin, and it is estimated that but 360,000 acres are under cultivation. This country long remained undeveloped for lack of railroad facilities. The Judith Basin is a country in central Montana drained by the Judith river and its tributaries, and is surrounded by several ranges of mountains which temper its climate and add to its rainfall. In the early days of Montana the basin was famed for its rich grazing lands, and the first settlers were stock raisers and wool growers. During these years the Judith Basin was isolated, the nearest point on the railroad from Lewistown being 125 miles distant. It was not until 1903 that a railroad was built into the Basin, with its terminus at Lewistown.

It was not until then that real farming began here, and its growth has been phenomenal ever since. Now the railroads are tapping every portion of the Basin, and elevators are being erected at convenient places for marketing grain. Conditions and history but repeat themselves in the records of the neighboring valleys, such as the great Musselshell country to the south; the Smith river valley on the west; a high plateau, recently come into prominence as an agricultural district, and the Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson valleys, bordering on the foothills of the main range of the Rockies.

In the central part of Montana farming is practiced along exactly the same lines common to Indiana and Illinois. The mountain ranges, in some way I cannot explain, materially increase the rainfall of this section. In the whole agricultural history of the Judith Basin there has never been a crop failure, nor even a partial crop failure. That is a significant fact.

In the summer and fall of 1909 I traveled through several of the western states, and also visited the Judith Basin. In the Dakotas the crops and grasses were parched and burned. Flax seed sown in the spring did not even sprout, so dry was the soil, until fall rains broke the drought. The whole west from Texas to the Canadian border, and states east beyond Illinois and Indiana, suffered partial crop failures on account of the protracted and general drought. In the Judith Basin crop yields of 35 to 40 bushels of winter wheat to the acre, and 70 to 85 bushels of oats and other crops yielding in proportion upon ranch after ranch which I visited—excellent even the yields of the most favorable seasons in the states where I was best acquainted—first impressed upon me the agricultural possibilities of this country. The better acquainted I have become with history and conditions, the more certain I am that here lies available a wealth of opportunities for those who will but grasp them.

Not alone do these valleys excel in the quantity raised per acre of small grains, vegetables and hay, but the quality is high. Many eastern manufacturers of breakfast foods use only Montana oats, because of their superior quality. Montana malting barley is reputed to be the best in the world. Canning factories are moving to this state to put up their products because of the delicious flavor of the vegetables and small fruits raised in this high altitude.

In addition to her proven possibilities as a grain country, Montana also excels as a stock country. The native grasses cure upon the stem and furnish nourishing and palatable grazing throughout the year. Montana mutton and Montana wool have long been world famed. Montana range steers have repeatedly topped the Chicago and Omaha market for range fattened stock. Montana leads all other states in the union in the quality and quantity of choice army horses and farm and draft horses raised. At Miles City, Mont., is the largest horse market in the world. Hogs and poultry are also coming to take their proper places upon the developed farms. Hogs are grown upon alfalfa and oats, and are fattened as rapidly and more cheaply than with corn, upon alfalfa and barley. Dairying is in its infancy, and the state still imports the major portion of its dairy products at high prices, although natural opportunities for all branches of dairying are unsurpassed in the state.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is constructing a main line and other railroads are building extensions on every hand. New towns spring up every changing season. Nearly every settlement, however isolated, has its day school, Sunday school and religious worship. Progress and development are the watchwords of the western people, and the optimism and enthusiasm which characterize the people of this country are the natural sequence to the rapid advancement that is being made by the individuals, the communities, and by the state.

In a later letter I hope to tell about the Montana free government land that is still left, and also of the many opportunities for money making and for profitable investment in the low priced farms of Montana. In land that will raise more abundant crops than the \$75 to \$200 per acre land of the central states.

CARL W. RIDDICK.

## ASTOR, STRAUS AND HAYS

Bodies of Prominent Victims Are on Board Mackay Bennett.

New York, April 27.—Wireless messages from the cable ship Mackay Bennett to the White Star line offices in this city established fifty new identifications of the 205 bodies that the cable ship is bringing to Halifax.

Among them are the bodies of Colonel John J. Astor, Isador Straus and Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk railway.

## 703 SAVED FROM TITANIC

Official List of the Lost Contains 1,504 Names.

London, April 25.—Sydney Buxton, chairman of the board of trade, stated in the house of commons that there were 2,207 persons on the Titanic when she sailed for New York. Of this number 703 had been saved, making the total number lost 1,504.

There were 3,336 mail bags lost.

## SHARP STICK FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

President Taft Assails Former Friend as Falsifier.

## WAR OF CANDIDATES IS ON

In Speeches at Springfield and Boston President Puts Aside All Reserve and Speaks His Mind with Great Plainness.

Springfield, Mass., April 26.—Heavy artillery was used by President Taft in his speech here and in Boston.

His friends who have urged him to the fight will be quite satisfied with the manner in which he went after Theodore Roosevelt.

With the campaign for renomination at its crisis—for if the president loses the Massachusetts primaries next Tuesday he will be defeated—President Taft followed his advisers and drove 16-inch shots at his distinguished opponent.

Mr. Taft began his speech by declaring that he spoke plainly only because he believed it time for him to do so. He brought in Mr. Roosevelt's name only because events had forced him to use it.

"In 1908 Theodore Roosevelt recommended to the people of the United States that I, then the secretary of war, be nominated by the Republican party and be elected. He labored hard and long to bring this result about, and he succeeded. I felt the deepest gratitude to him."

"Neither in thought nor in word or action have I have been disloyal to the friendship I owe Theodore Roosevelt. When the time came for this campaign to begin I let the people know that I would like to have my administration approved by their giving me another term. At that time Theodore Roosevelt said he was not a candidate and that it would be a calamity if he were nominated. Since then he has changed his mind."

He replied in detail to many of the charges that Mr. Roosevelt has made against him since the present campaign began. He took pains to make plain Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge of and complete agreement with many of the actions and policies of the present administration which lately he has condemned and denounced.

The president declares that after the Columbus speech of Mr. Roosevelt, he found the country unresponsive and he shifted his method of campaign from a declaration of "principles" and proposals of reform to a series of attacks upon the administration.

Mr. Roosevelt's doctrine of the recall of decisions, his willingness to disregard the "wise custom" that forbids a third term, whether consecutive or not, his appeal to "class hatred and prejudice" and his "absolute failure" to put forth any concrete propositions for true reform and true progress, Mr. Taft said, all combined to make him believe that the American people should not choose Mr. Roosevelt to sit again in the White House.

So far as he, personally, was concerned, the president said, he never would have attacked Mr. Roosevelt nor had a quarrel with him.

"So far," said he, "as personal ambition is concerned, so far as personal feeling is concerned, I would never answer his charges. But I can not act for myself. I represent a cause. I represent an element of the Republican party that believes in constitutional government and its preservation, that believes in wise progress under the guarantees of the constitution."

"By misstatements throughout the country Mr. Roosevelt has led many people to believe charges made against me and my administration."

In Boston President Taft repeated his speech with more detail and endeavored to show how Mr. Roosevelt had misstated and recommended nearly all important policies inaugurated by the administration only to repudiate them after he had thrown his hat into the ring as a candidate.

## ROOSEVELT DENIES CHARGE

Says He Did Not Suppress Data as to Harvester Trust.

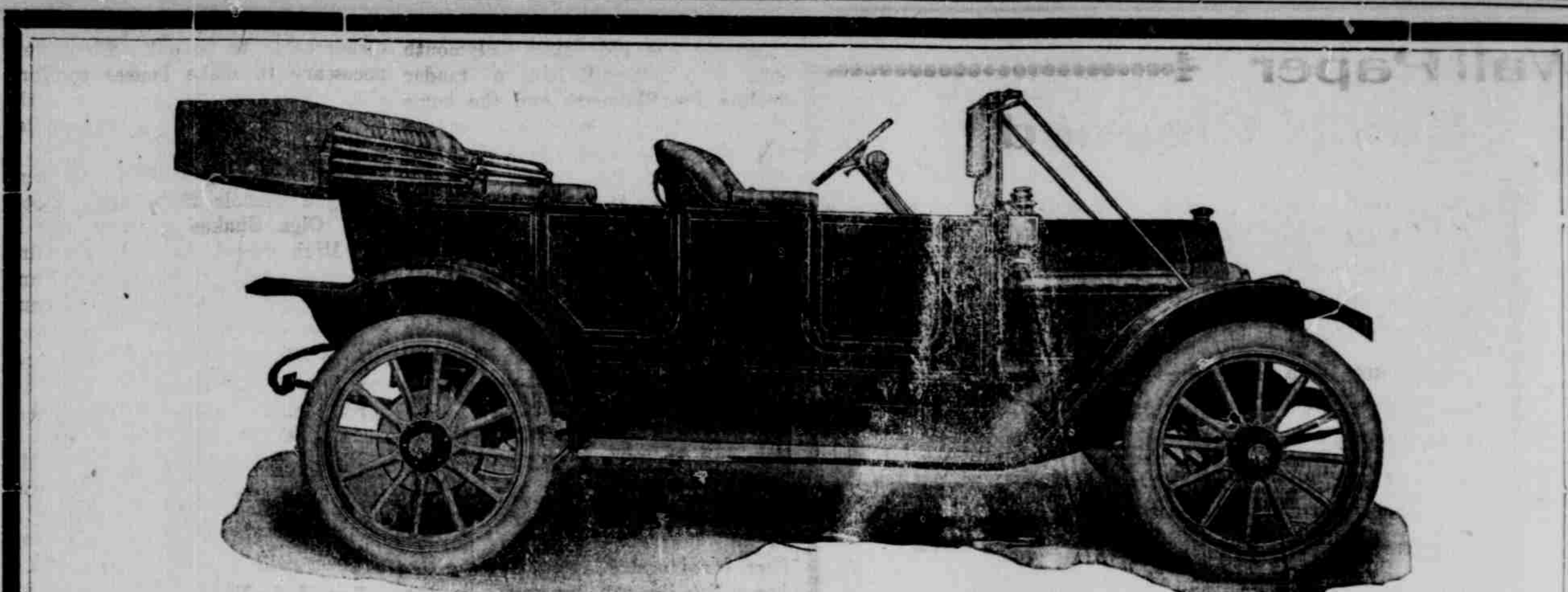
Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 26.—"The talk about the suppression of the report is nonsense," said Colonel Roosevelt in a statement setting forth his connection with the International Harvester company case. Colonel Roosevelt asserted that at a meeting with his cabinet, at which Mr. Taft was present, it was decided that the bureau of corporations be instructed to complete its investigation of the harvester company before any suit was instituted, following the usual course of procedure in such cases. Mr. Taft, he added, concurred in this decision.

During the remainder of his administration, a period of a year and a half, Colonel Roosevelt said, the commissioner of corporations was unable to complete his investigation. He said that in the three years of the present administration Mr. Taft at any time could have ordered the attorney general to bring suit against the harvester company, or could have requested the commissioner of corporations to hasten his investigation, but that Mr. Taft had taken no action, "except that now taken five days before the Massachusetts primary."

Fourteen Business Buildings Burn. Bennington, Kan., April 26.—Fire destroyed fourteen business buildings here, causing an estimated loss of \$50,000.

Read The Weekly Republican. Job work at the Republican office.

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## What One State Has Done for the Country.

One of the stock arguments against state laws of a restrictive nature is that such laws place the state that passes them at a commercial disadvantage. One state passes a law prohibiting the employment of children of tender age in factories—a humane law; a law that most civilized countries have had on their statute books for a quarter of a century; a law of which all right-thinking people see the need. At once a plaintiff goes up from the manufacturers of that state urging that the law be repealed because since its enactment they have been unable to compete with the manufacturers in the same line of business in neighboring states where child-labor is still permitted. Or, it may be, the state passes a law forbidding women to work more than ten hours a day. Again a protest is raised. The argument that a righteous, much-needed law will drive business from the state is a powerful one and has been responsible for many of the social and economic ills from which we are suffering. Nevertheless, there have been, and are, states that are willing to make some commercial sacrifices for principle's sake. North Dakota has what is called a "net weight law" requiring all package goods to be plainly labeled with the net weight of the contents—certainly a "reasonable" law and one to which no honest manufacturer should object. Nevertheless, the National Biscuit Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind, preferred to withdraw from the state rather than comply with that law. Possibly the company believed that by the withdrawal of its "products"—and, more important yet, its advertising—from North Dakota, the net weight law would be overturned. In this instance the manufacturer made a mistake; the law was not overturned. On the other hand, it resulted in the building up within the state of North Dakota of large plants where biscuits were made from the North Dakota wheat and sold to the people of North Dakota under truth-telling labels. After about six years of its shortsighted policy, the National Biscuit Company, doubtless realizing that it had cut off its nose to spite its face, reentered the state of North Dakota a few months ago with its products labeled in accordance with the requirements of the state law. Nor is such labeling exclusively for the North Dakota trade. In every state in the Union this company's products now have printed on the carton not only the net weight of the biscuits, but also—what is more than the law requires—the number of biscuits in each package. The people of the whole United States, therefore, now know just how much they are getting for their money when they purchase this brand of crackers. According to The Journal of the American Medical Association the state of North Dakota is to be thanked for it.

## Peaches Will Be Few.

Much to the surprise of most people, there will be a partial crop of peaches in this county this year unless killed by frost. We have heard of several farmers who have peach-trees, and last Saturday Zeno Stout informed us that he had several trees which had blossomed quite fully.—Paoli Republican.

Dr. M. W. Webster, of South Whitney, owns one of the finest peach orchards in this section of the state, the orchard consisting of 1600 fruit bearing trees, reports that he made an examination of the orchard Sunday afternoon, and makes the statement that all of the peaches have been killed by the cold snap. He says that if he gets fruit from ten trees out of the orchard that he will be doing well. This would indicate that the peach crop for the year 1912 was going to be short.—Columbia City Commercial-Mail.

## Republican Committee Meeting.

The Republican central committee met Friday in the office formerly occupied by W. H. Matthew. Matters concerning the registration were chiefly discussed. Glen Sherer was appointed committeeman for the 7th Center township precinct to take the place of Chas. Hindel, resigned.

## Where Is She?

Evidently someone thinks the Plymouth postoffice is a "dandy." A letter has been received addressed to "Miss Kate A. Cummings," and in the lower left hand corner is the note: "Above was at Plymouth in 1859." If any of the old residents know the lady they will no doubt confer a favor by notifying the postoffice so the letter can reach her.

Job printing at the Republican.

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